S. C. MERCER, Editor.

TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1862.

Read the excellent article in this num ber hurded Nashville. .....

To Editora!

Please direct our exchanges to the Union and save us a great deal of annoy-

Gen. Dumont's Letter.

This important document relative to railroad and telegraphs, was so mutilated in our Sunday's issue that the whole point was omitted. We therefore republish it-

Confederate Papers!

Persons receiving newspapers from the our readers by sending them to us. We are anxious to get them regularly.

We cannot see why some rebels are s bitterly opposed to taking the oath -They certainly have no scruples about swearing. They swear at President Linsoldiers, they swear at the flag of their country, they swear at Gov. Johnson, and they swear at the Daily Union and its editor. As they swear so many caths for bad purposes, they ought to be made to swear one for a good purpose.

How terrible must be the mingled rage and baffled ambition, and remorse and shame and utter desperation of the rebel in the circle of fire, so dies the rattleshrick the damned when, at the Last Day, dation. Almighty vengeance drives them forever "into darkness and the burning lake."

If the States now wholly loyal to the Union were to suffer the establishment of an independent government at the mouth of the Mississippi, or on the Pacific coast, soldiers. We have ever been taught dearest interests. If the Southern Con-Ministers of the Gospel to imitate the federacy were recognized by us it would have a right to make any treaty it pleased with France or England or Spain and even establish a foreign power on this Continent. It would have the right to invite the e ection of a British fort at the Mouth of the Mississippi, to protect her commerce. It would have the right to give England the joint navigation of the Mississippi. It could cede away any portion of its soil to a European power, at any time it might think proper to do so. Who is so insane as to believe that the States along the Ohio will ever consent to sign their own death warrant by tieing their own hands and handing the dagger to an enemy ! If it be replied that the Southern Confederacy is willing to guard us against all this by treaty, we answer that no man of sense ever puts himself at the merey of another, especially of one who has so often broken his ; lighted faith, as the leaders

of the rebellion have done.

ence to the stability and solvency of the lence. Federal and Confederate Governments? When shewd commercial men act this way, is it not an overwhelming proof that they have no faith in the ability of the rebel Government to weather the storm, and that they have faith in the final complete triumph of the Federal Government? It is said that Treasury Notes are depreciated sometimes at the East, two or three per cent. A man who regards this little fluctuation, which may result from a hundred transient causes, as evidence of a real depreciation in the value of the Treasury Notes, knows little of financial matters. The Treasury Notes command a handsome two-great evils. premium over Confederate Notes. The universal judgment of commercial men on this point cannot be controverted.

A Plain Question.

Will any of those gentlemen who conend so stoutly for State sovereignty that they insist a State has a perfect right to withdraw from a League, or a Union, or a Confederacy, or a Compact, at her own good pleasure, please tell us how they expect to hold their Southern Confederacy together, and preserve their notions of State independence, in the presence of powerful, consolidated Northern republic If the Southern States succeed in breaking off from the Union, will they not as a matter of necessity, of self-preservation, and by the very instinct of mutual protection, be forced into a consolidated government which will, by its constant necessity for action, swallow up and wholly destroy the so-called sovereign powers of the individual States? Will not the same military necessity" which has already levied a conscription, on the Southern Confederacy, one of the most fearfully stringent acts which a federal government can perform, or the same "military ne-South will confer a great favor on us and | cessity" which has prohibited exportations and importations of a certain character, also impel the Confederacy to other acts equally as stern, until there is no power left to the States at all? We see not how this process of consolidation under the Southern Confederacy can be coln, they swear at our Generals and our avoided. The Confederacy is for mutual defence, and this will be found to justify a resort to any measure which in the judgment of its Congress may be needed for defence. It is as clear to our mind as sunlight, that the establishment of the Southern Confederacy will certainly be followed by the utter annihilation of State sovereignty. The old Union offers the best security for the independence of ing in a loathsome dungeon were refused they have suffered ever since we left home the States is their internal government, leaders! No wonder they fight foriously from the simple fact of the absence of imas the overwhelming armies of the Union minent and continual external danger, such gather closer around them and drive them as would menace both confederacies to their dens. So perishes the scorpion were two to exist. The two governments would be of a military nature, and snake in the flaming prairie, so will military power always tends to consoli-

Is It Possible?

We are told, on excellent authority, that not one of all the rebel preachers in this city has visited any of the U.S. Hospitals to administer the consolations of religion to our suffering and dying they would be grossly false to their own that it was the high and noble mission of beautiful example of their divine Master in showing kindness even to their enemies, and especially to visit and console the poor, the afflicted and the dying. When men profess to devote their lives to expounding and enforcing the holy precepts of the Bible we naturally look for example as well as precept. When their lips drop words of oil and their hearts are filled with gall we involuntary recall the fearful malediction of the Saor against all such false teachers ;

> "Woe unto you scribes, and Pharisees, and hypocrites, for ye devour widow's houses and for pretence make long prayers, therefore ye shall receive the greater damnation!"

cates treason, either openly or covertly, has no right to complain if the law arrests him in his work of mischief .. The freedom of the press authorizes a clear and unrestrained discussion of the laws STRUKING FACTS. - While Southern and acts of a Government, but not an money is almost utterly worthless in this assault upon the very existence of the city, and business houses and hotels Government itself. Freedom of speech keep posted their placards, inscribed : allows us to use that speech so as not to "No Southern Money taken here," and abuse others. The right of a man to Confederate Notes are valued about as use a spring freely does not include his they were notified to leave the city or be much as the same amount of brown pa- right to poison it. The right to walk put under bonds, to the tune of \$10,000, per, the United States Treasury Notes the streets does not imply the right to as "dangerous men," or perhaps a rebel pass at par in all transactions. Do not spread the small-pox through it. And just in fun, denounced them as " whitethese two facts prove clearly what our an editor who preaches treason is worse Secessionists at heart believe in refer- than a poisoner or a breeder of pesti-

> The rebel Congress has passed resolulions ordering the burning of cotton in private hands in the States; it has passed a conscription act forcing men into the army in the States; it has taken possession of all the railroads in the rebel States; it has placed the most arbitrary restrictions on the commerce of the States, and in the farce of all this, rebels in Nashville coolly tell us that they are afraid the United States Government is making war upon the sovereignty of the

Secessionism, like Abolitionism, is basgreat fact remains uncontroverted that ed upon the higher-law. They both lead all over the country this money is taken directly to abolitionism and to despotic with confidence. Even in the City of consolidation; to the destruction of indi-Richmond, under the very eye of the vidual rights and of State rights. But 1,200 guns for a "special purpose." In about like his manners and his patriotism. Confederate Government, United States Secessionism is the shorter road to these another number, speaking of Union men, The three like the old lady's religion

> A States Rights rebel is about such a self-contradiction as a monarchical dem

Rebel Barbarity.

We- occasionally publish accounts of ebel cruelty to our prisoners of war which are considered incredible by many who do not thoroughly understand the intense malignity of the rebels. To all such persons we present the following article copied from the Mobile (Ala.) Register and endorsed by the Nashville Gazette of Jan. 19, 1862. The man wife could write or endorse such atrocious cruelty must be as heartless as one of Pike's Choctaws, or else run mad with the Secession lunacy.

The Yankee prisoners in New Orleans. have had the insufferable impudence to address a sort of protest to Gen. Palfrey against the reasonably strict conditions of their confinement, in which occurs the

following paragraph Since our confinement not even the ladies of New Orleans have been permitted to visit us, to sympathize with us,

and to weep over our misfortunes. Is it possible that these raggamuffin as dly blackguards, who were captured flying from the soil of the South which they had invaded, with the most ruthless intents of slaughter and rapine, to the slogan of "Booty and Beauty"-is it possible that they are so ignorant of their deserts and of the character of Southern women as to believe that, if not prevented, "the ladies of New Orleans" would 'visit" and "sympathize" with them, their louthsome enemies, and "weep over the misfortunes" which are only to be deplored in that they fall short of what is deserved by the scurvy victims of war's retribution.— Mobile Register.

What magnanimous sentiments to be neralded by a Confederate organ in the refined and cultivated city of Nashville! Yes, these "ragamuffin, cowardly blackguards." Union soldiers who were lythe privilege of seeing one pitying face -and their insulting enemies tell them that they only "deplore their misfortunes" because they "fall short of what these scurvy victims deserve." But let a rich rebel who has instigated the searching of private houses, of burning bridges, of cutting telegraph wires, of raising and clothing and feeding and equipping rebel please. I dont sleep thinking of my poor destroy the institutions and laws and help suffering bumanity! We are all from liberties of his country, be arrested and forty-five to sixty years old. God help us! out in jail to answer for his crimes, and the delicate nerves of all rebeldom are so horrified and outraged that they are forced to use their smelling-hottles, and even then go off into jerks and spasms and convulsions and hysterics. We say with pride that notwithstanding the practised on our Union prisoners-notwithstanding the gallant Brownlow was confined so that he came near losing his life-notwithstanding that the Richmond Enquirer boasted that the Union prisoners at Atlanta, Georgia, were guarded by three men and a puck of bloodhoundsnotwithstanding the Nashville rebel organs advertised for bloodhounds to laint lown"the Union men of East Tennessee-notby the Nashville Gazette, the conduct of our Government towards rebel prisoners has always been marked by a generosity The editor of a newspaper who advo- and leniency that is utterly astonishing.

gan toward Union Men.

If we were to believe the assertions of were quite a favored set of fellows under rebel reign. They were the pets of society. They were really overpowered with caresses, and delicate little attentions. Sometimes, it is true, just for a joke, livered scoundrels," and talked of " ropes cold steel, and bullets;" but everybody laughed at all that. Generally the rebel leaders spoke mildly and tolerantly, as, for example, in the following editorials from the Nashville Gazette of Feb. 11,

The man who to day mys he is a Unica men, or a sympa h'z r with the unbuly cause of Abraham Lingoun, deserves not to live in Southern community. He would length with delight over the fire a neutring Southern somes, and grin with derision be the distres South ru we men and abildren, threa eggs with he blade and toreli of the invaders,-How many such inform as scoundrels are now or zone of the city of Nashwile? Hothe we wmone srang such detestable traitors? The yest know on such ? If you do, it is your duty to in irk and

" Mark and name the infamous scounirels, the Union men," to the Vigilance Committee! They will attend to them. Did not JEFF. Davis send to Nashville the same paper says :

Though waring the aniward subbanas of humanity, way lown a their hearts is a fiend An Affecting Appeal.

The following letter was written by ur Tenneseceuns, now held as prisoners of war at Chicago. If any one can read it without feeling the tear of pity for the deluded start to his eyes, and the fire of indignation at the baseness of their deceivers burn his cheek, he must have more stoicism than we possess. In this simple and unaffected letter we have an eloquent commentary upon the duplicity and heartless treachery of those wealthy men who have been the instigators of this rebellion. Let the masses ponder on the momentous lesson. And hundreds on hundreds of similar petitions and statements, both verbal and in writing, are almost daily presented to Governor Johnson. We give the letter with but a few orthographical corrections.

APRIL 13, 1862. Hon. Andrew Johnson, Sir, -Permit me to introduce myself to you. I am a Tennesseean and, like many others, I am now conflued in the barracks at Chicago. I will now state my case to you. I live fifty miles from Nashville. There is myself, R. B. Ellis, Franklin Gifford, Haley Russell and James Wiley. We all have large families at home, and they are suffering. Eilis has six children, Gifford has eight children, Russell has six children, Wiley has saven children. We are poor men and just made enough to harely live when we were there, and now they are suffering. And now I pray God to help you to help me to get home to my family once more, and the name of Audrew Johnson never will be forgotten. I want you to write to me quick if you please, and the terms of our release. We are willing to take the oath of allegiance and go home and there be contented. The rich men premised us to take good care of our families, but Now, our friend. Il you will help us back, I will never forget the name of you, our friend. If the Tennessee boys can get off from bere on the oath or in any way, and at the same time know they were released by you, Mr. Johnson, the shouts when they get to Nashville you never heard the like.

I now sir, subscribe myself to you, yours truly. But give me an answer quick if you forces, and has used all his influence to wise and children. Help, help, belp, oh,

R. B. ELLIS, FRANKLIN GIFFORD, JAMES WILEY. HALEY RUSSELL

The Conscript Law. This law recommended by Jeff. Davis subjecting every man in the Southern LADIES' AND CHILDRENS greatest tyranny and cruelty has been | Confederacy between the ages of 18 and 35 years to military service, has passed both branches of the rebel Congress, so we are told by the Richmond Enquirer, and has received the President's signature. This frightfully despotic law, the models of which have been enacted only during the darkest periods of French and Austrian tyranny, compelling men into the military service, and tearing them from their homes and families, is now the law F. H. FRENCH withstanding the ferocious language of of the land in the revolted States. Misthe Mobile Register which was endorsed erable condition of affairs! It is a death-blow at State Sovereignty, and at the freedom of every man in the Confederacy. It is a most remorseless act of despotism and of consolidation in its LADIES', MISSES, & CHILDREN'S most odious and inhuman form. Talk of Foleration of a Nashville Rebel Ors Confederate freedom and sovereignty and independence indeed after this One might as well talk of Austrian deactive rebels hereabouts, the Union men | mocracy, or Spanish freedom, or Russian liberty. The rebels have confessed their 25 To Army Surgeons. 25 weakness in this. They cannot raise volunteers for the protraction of their hopeless struggle. On the other hand the United States has to refuse thousands of ardent volunteers. We shall refer to this again.

Protession vs. Practice.

Secessionism professes to protect the institution of slavery, and since its advent twelve months ago, more slaves have been taken from their owners by rebelimpressments than the Abolitionists ever stole in twelve years, while the removal of slaves from all the Border States progresses with amazing rapidity. This is practice number one. Secessionism professes to protect State Sovereignty, and the Confederate act of Conscription, the many rigid military laws, the arbitrary and oppressive restrictions on trade, the act to burn the cotton crops, and similar laws of the Confederate Congress are fast forcing the States into a despotic consolidated federal government. This is practice number two.

A Louisville rebel writes us a very insolent letter and subscribes himself "In honesty." We suspect his honesty is are "terribly out of repair."

We have no sort of feeling for a man of c. us by sat (0-m the first realms be- whose head is filled with cotton, or a woman whose bosom is ditto.

To the Soldiers of General Dumont's Command.

Ye soldiess of the Union

With holigst valor fired, To shield the land whose excred cans Your fathers' souls juspired ---Strike at you black rebellion, Like a thunderbolt of dread For the safety of the living And the memory of the dead !

Dright Banner of the Union ! By beauty's ungers wrought Around the world thy lesson

Of glory has been taught. It tells of deathless battle-fields To fame and freedom dear, And speaks of peace and happiness To man's enraptured car.

Bright alter of the Union ! Around thy spotless shrine. We swear no traitor's hand shall touch Thy offerings divine ! For our dead would sleep dishonered. And the living have no hope, If in rebellion's starless night Our land were dome ! to grope.

Charge soldiers of the Union, In truth's eternal might, Ye strike not for the just of power, But liberty and right. The Present and the Fature plad-The Past full well ye know-Strike home as your ferstathers struck And Heaven will guide the blow

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